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and Ear, operations for Squinting, Cataract, ect., PANCY GROCERIES, performed. BOX 766, P. O. dee6-3mlstp.

### REAL ESTATE AGENTS. DISSOLUTION.

THE firm heretofore existing under the name firm and style of W. MATT BROWN & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual concent. Mr. Brown retires from the business. Mr. Callender, in connection with Phinesa Garrett, will co tinue the Real Estate business at the old stand W. Matt. Brown & Co., 41 Cherry greet.

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I AVE a large amount of fixed Estate to sell be this and the religiously States.

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TWO MAURY COUNTY FARMS are officed at very reasonable prices. Also, on in Williamson 2

A PLACE ON THE CUMPERLAND RIVER.

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30 FEET on Church street, apposite the Maxwell House and Masunic Temple, at a reasonable price. This is central, choice projectly, and is more than 200 feet deep.

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D2 Feet, with large brick dwelling, on Vin street, between Union and Codar, being about the most desirable location for residences in the city

200 Feet on Meiluvock street, West Nashville on which is a neat Brick Dwelling, 6 or 7 rooms litchen, stable, etc., and first rate cistern. From hij \$0,000. House and premises in good order.

100 Feet on Broad street. West Nashville, with elegant new Brick flouse, containing 10 or 12 rosans, kitchen, stable, two cisterns, shrubbers, etc., etc., at \$15,000. Very desirable. If not sold within ten days, this large and choice place will be rented for the remainder of this and the whole of next year.

50 Feet on North Market street, corner of Le-cust, on which is the wall known Pleacent Smith house. Price \$12,500. 80 Feet on Spruce street, with large, elegan and new Brick Dwelling, contaming 16 rooms, bath rooms, kitchen, extensive, with gas, water

45 Peet on Park street, with common im-

40 Feet on College street, being the lower per on of the let now occupied by Department leadquarters, belonging to Dr. Waters. Price

A choice little lot on North College, just below he Public Square, at a sacrifice

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Southeast corner broad and Market sts. 500 SACKS BUCKWHEAT FLOUR, by elegant article, Just received and for sale MEDARY & BURKE, Southeast corner Broad and Market sts.

500 BARRELS NEW YORK APPLES, the best in the market.

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# DAILY UNION AND AMERICAN.

NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE, SUNDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1865.

VOLUME XXXIII. GROCERIES, LIQUORS &c.

NEW STORE.

Pandolfini & Riva

NO. 12 NORTH CHERRY STREET, DEALERS IN

WINES, LIQUORS,

CIGARS, ETC. MONG THRIR STOCK MAY BE FOUND:

Java, Rie and Mocha Coffee; Crushed, Powdered, Coffee, Porti-Rico, and every grade of Brown Sugars; Teas, Candins, Starch; e, Palm, Erasive and Laundry Soaps; uds, Filberts, Currents, Proper Busin

onds, Filberts, Currants, Propes, Rasina; er, Oysters, Fancy and Almond Crackers; Apple, Glouster and Homostic Cheese; ed. Girkins, Chow show and Imperial Hot Pickles; usbroom, Walnut, India, and Sir Robert Peel

Catsup:
Suham, Royal, Table, Boef Steak, Royal Osborne,
John Boll, Soho, Mogul and Hervey Sauces:
Essence of Anchovies: Essence of Shrimps;
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Mushrooms: Dutch Anchovies: Anchovy Paste;
Strasbourg Meats, Policel Tongue, Policel Ham; ruits of every variety in cans and jars, IN THEIR STOCK OF

Wines and Brandies

ALL OF WHICH ARR

GENUINE AND IMPORTED.

MAY BE FOUND

Pemartin and Duff Gordon Sherries ld Choice and Reserve Madeiras; onden Dock and Burgundy Port; emartin, Blanquefort and St. Julien Medoc Haut Santerne, Niesteiner, Hockheimer and Ca tawba Wines; mercier, Gold Medal and Heidsick, Champagne net Castillion, Otard, Dupuy & Co's Brandies; ish, Scotch, Bourbon and Robertson County

Holiand Gin; Maraschino Absinthe; Vermouthe and all As-Baker's and Holland Bitters;

GENUINE HAVANA CIGARS. Choice brands, together with every variety of D

mestic Cigars, Chewing and Smoking Tobacco all brands; together with all other articles usus ly found in a FIRST CLASS FANCY GROCERY STORE It is the intention of PANDOLFINI & RIV/ to keep on hand at all times a complete asser-ment of everything in their line, of the very be-quality to be purchased, which they are deteris or any other city.

They respectfully ask an examination of the ock, feeling assured that no one will go awa

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NASHVILLE, TENN. We have in store and for sale a large stock of

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RIO COFFEE, FAMILY FLOUR,

SALT, MACKEREL, STAR CANDLES SOAP, TOBACCO, CHEESE, OYSTERS

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WINES AND LIQUORS.

### rench Brandy, tople do Port do Charty do Charty do Charty do Charty do Charty do Chart do Charty do Chart do Ch Catawba, do

and a complete assortment of other Groceries McLAUGHLIN, BUTLER & CO.

## DEALERS IN

FINE FAMILY GROCERIES

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BRANDIES,

etc., etc., etc., NO. 33 WEST SIDE PUBLIC SQUARE,

Nashville, Tennessee. CELEBRATED GUNS BROWN SUGAR,

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SARDINES, PICKLES. RAISONS ALMONDS.

PECANS. ASSORTED CANDY. LODSTERS, etc. etc.

Wines and Liquors. inchen Whisky.

Ansky,
ectson County de.
French Brandy,
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Cherry Brandy,
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Champann Wine. Claret Wine, Catawha Wine, etc., etc. Superior Cigara; Smoking Tolomos; Pickles; Trench Mustard; Caper Cate William Ware.

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HARDWARE. HARDWARE.

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(Two Doors below Public Square,) SIGN OF THE BIG PADLOCK HAVE ON HAND AND ARE RECEIVING a large and complete stock of English, Ger-man, and American HARDWARE,

Which we are selling at reasonable prices. The stock consists in part of FINE IXL POCKET CUTLERY, 200 GROSS TABLE CUTLERY. 200 DOZ, KNOB LOCKS, assorted 50 do HAND AND RIPPING SAWS, 300 de ASSORTED AUGERS, 25 do FOOT ADZE.

2000 lbs. HOOKS AND HINGES, assorted, 12 to 1900 lbs. 36 DOIL CHAIN. 1000 " BLACKSMITH'S HAMMERS, all kinds: 25 WRIGHT'S ANVILS. 100 CROSS-CUT SAWS, 414 to 714 feet, 60 MILL SAWS, 61/2 to 8 feet; AXES. CHISELS

> HATCHETS, CHAINS. LOOKING GLASSES. CANDLESTICKS of all kinds,

SCISSORS. SHEARS. TIN CUPS and PLATES. TEA and TABLE SPOONS. COFFEE MILLS. SHOE NAILS,

RAZORS

A very large stock of PLANES of every variety PREMIUM STEEL PLOWS.

Those wishing to purchase in our line will de well to give us a call before buying. SAM. VANLEER, & CO.

A. A. BERAST. ARTHUR A. BREAST & CO.,

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HARDWARE

AND CUTLERY. NO. 29 PUBLIC SQUARE, NASHVILLE. [2]

WE HAVE NOW ON HAND, AND ARE v continually receiving, a large and well se

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,

We invite Merchants and the Trade generally ABLE AND POCKET CUTLERY:

AXES AND HATCHETS: CHAINES AND ROPES COTTON AND WOOL CARDS;

HORSE SHOES AND NAILS: RIFLE AND BLASTING POWDER,

TANNER'S BELTING

FARMER'S AND MECHANICS TOGLS. in everw variety, etc., etc. o sell as cheap as any house west of the Alleghe-

G. W. FALL & CO.,

IMPORTERS,

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NO. 31 PUBLIC SQUARE,

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY (Kirkman & Ellis' old stand.)

We would respectfully invite the attention

SPORTSMEN to our stock of

GUNS. Which cannot be equalled here. It comprises al

grades, from the PLAIN DOUBLE BARREL

WESLEY RICHARDS & GR ALSO A PRW Breach Loading or Cartridge

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BEESWAY. GINSENG. And Country Preduce Generally.

UNION & AMERICAN FROM THE OLD WORLD.

Europe, Asia and Affrica.

Historical, Political, Industrial and Commercial Facts.

ITALY. The land of the Pharaohs.

Cotton Productions and Speculations in India.

The Islands of the Spices.

American Enterprise Abroad.

We compile from various of our exchanges the following very interesting re-

Opening of the Italian Parliament

sume of affairs beyond the seas:

etc., etc., etc.

FLORENCE, November 18, 1865. I have just been present, thanks to the very kind and considerate assistance of the Hon. Mr. Marsh and Lieutenant Colonel Lawrence, American Minister and Consul General in this city, at one of those stirring eremonies which form an epoch in a naon's history. In countries like the United tates, which are on the eve of counting their consolidation and independence by entering upon their second century of existence, the meeting of the national representatives has become so much a matter of ourse as to give rise to little emotion beyond hat created by the ordinary transaction of the public business of the State. But with Italy the case is far different, and every ceting of Parliament marks, as I have aid, a step forward and a new epoch in the onward march of the Italian people. Last time, it was the first Italian Parliament which met at Turin; this time, it is the Italian Parliament which meets for the first time in Florence. Where will it meet next? is the question and the reflection which rises | known in Belfast. In those dark times when involuntarily to the mind of every one

present at the scene referred to. But, instead of losing myself in speculawhich I have this moment returned. For never permitted himself to doubt for a mo and troops of the line were all summoned to | would have redounded to his credit had he turn out. The municipality appealed to the been a minister instead of a consul, nis to welcome their chosen King and Parliament by decorating their houses with anners and trophics during the day and with illuminations at night. The appeal was eagerly responded to, preparations naking on every side, we were all looking forward to a brilliant festival and popular holiday. Alas! though Heaven is, I trust, still propitious to Italy, the heavens-that is to say, the clouds-were not. The day has proved to be the very worst I have experienced luring a two months' sojourn. It is needless to dwell on the miserable details of rain and mud and drenched draperies and droop

ng standards. The scene outside presente

ill the usual features at such a deplorable I will neither attempt to describe no dwell upon it, but pass at once to the more pleasing and imposing ceremony beside the ancient walls of the Palazzo Vecchio. This me-honored Hall of the great days of the Florentine Republic, with its magnificen gilded ceiling, the largest suspended flat urface, it is said, in the world, with its an que frescoes of the victories of Cosmo the creat, adorning the walls, and its general air of grand historical tradition, has been fitted up with much good taste and propriety for the reception of its new legislative oc upants. The part appropriated to the sit-ings is provided with handsome ranges of seats in a horse-shoe form, covered with blue elvet. At one extremity stands the throne; e other is occupied by large and commo ous galleries for the public. Into these atter, spectators were admitted by tickets only; and when I say that they will con-

Senators and Deputies together claimed 500 eaving only 100 or 150 at the disposal the Government for all general applicants, on will feel persuaded that the privilege f being present was not slight. The greatest eagerness was shown to ol tain admission, and nearly an hour before the doors were opened ladies, in silk dresses carriages and stand in the pelting of the pitiless rain, with only dripping umbrellas over their heads. How glad we all were to get in at last! The great amusement, of course, while awaiting the King's arrival, was to admire the noble old hall of the Cinque Centi, as it is called, from the Council of the Five Hundred having sat in it, and to watch the entrance of the most well-known deputies. Rattazzi was early there, with his light, almost boyish figure and air. The Marquis de Popoli has the look of a Bonaparte, with his jet black hair and square turned head. Minghetti has the look of a finished gentle

ain only some 700 or 750 persons, and that

his party. Signor Boggio, whose recent visit o Rome has made so much noise, is a round, plump little man, who does not look at all a match for the acuteness of a De Merode or an Antonelli. ld Gino Caproni was led tenderly across the Hall where he had come for the first time to ake his oath as Senator, in token of his unfinching love for king and country. He is one of the finest relics of the old nobles o Florence, rich, and liberal as he is rich whether as regards fortune or principle. The deputies all dress in full suits of black, with white ties and straw-colored gloves, and it this attire, at least made rather a distin mished appearance. By and by the minis ers began to show themselves around the throne, La Marmora the full uniform of general, his breast covered with decorations Garibaldi is not in Florence as reported and will probably come here, though he may

mar. D'Oudes Reggio, the Catholic leader, wears the keen, subtle expression peculiar to

not absolutly decline to accept his election or Naples. And now, in one second of time, the bus hum of voices in the huge hall is completely hushed, and the words " Il Re" are heard from the lips of one of the chief functionaries and in another second Victor Emanue stands before his assembled Parliament. quite impossible not to be taken by the lant, manly bearing of this honest and strictic ruler. His frank military step a e walked into the hall and looked round m with evident and pleased satisfaction a he hearty cheers which burst forth on ever ven his face (which is saying a good deal look almost handsome. After some prel inary ceremonies were gone through, Vie voice which it is no mere figure of speech o say is a voice like a trumpet. I certainly

It is really magnificent; and I shall not o soon forget the first startling sound of his Signori Senatori, and Signori Deputati ! The speech will, of course, soon reach you n full. I will, therefore, only say that the portion relating to the rupture of negotiaions with Rome was that which was by far the most vehemently applanded. The inancial part of the speech was anticipated beforehand, and I think the general feeling now seems to be that retrenchment is imperative, and that, following Louis Napocon's example, the army must be reduced But we know nothing positive till the new Parliament has speken. The king's two

stention of remaining there. They expressed themselves pretty forcibly on the subject of emigration to the United States, and were evidently determined to prevent any of their friends from venturing to such a country. Some of the reasons given by them for returning to the Emerald Isle were sufficiently amusing. One stalwart Milesian said he had been working on a m pressed themselves pretty forcibly on the subject of emigration to the United States, more water there in one day than in all his life before. "Why," said he, "the weather there is so divilish hot that ivery gang of fifteen men has one man doing nothing at

all but carrying wather for 'um." Another was satisfied with the wages paid in the United States, "but," said he, "what's the use of good wages whin you have to pay the biggest half of 'um away agin to the doc ther, to get cured of the favar an' agey?" Another couldn't get along with the New York whisky; a few drinks of it would give him more headache than a hogshead of po-

Belfast was my destination. I found that city fully two-thirds larger than when I left it in 1853. As your readers are no doubt aware, Belfast is the headquarters of the Irish linen trade. The impetus given to that trade by the late rebellion was looked ies sprung up everywhere. Everybody who raised flax instead of vegetables, and the

The Belfastians (the Catholic portion of the rebellion continued cotton would be scarce, and linen in demand. Millions might suffer so that Belfast grew rich. The Belfast Northern Whig was the only paper in that region that showed a friendly spirit toward the Union, and its course is all the more praiseworthy and deserving of respect, that, in advocating the rights and justice of the Union cause, it was running counter to

its pecuniary interests, The United States Consul, John Young, Esq., proved to be the right man in he right His integrity and industry are well the tide seemed turning in favor of the rebels, and when the rebel sympathizers were exultant over what they thought was ons or reflections, I must hasten shortly to | the impending ruin of this great Republic, describe to you the animated scene from Mr. Young, like a true patriot as he is some days past Florence had been preparing ment what the issue of the contest would be, erself with hearty good will for a grand fele and never ceased to uphold his country with and public spectacle. The National Guard | a dignity, courage, and perseverance that

> or to any friend of America, is something to also answer the double purpose of irrigation be gratefully remembered, and proves that his native country has a worthy son in the consul at Relfast. The Belfast linen men are jubilant over an order lately received from the English Government for linen for the army. The scarcity of cotton has necessitated the sub-

wear coarse linen shirts instead of cotton, as heretofore, all of which makes the people of Belfast feel good.

stitution of linen for that fabric for army

shirts. The paupers in the workhouses also

From Egypt. The existing government of Egypt began Mohammed Ali, who assumed the goveraorship in 1806. The first act of his reign was the complete extermination of the Mame uke power, which had oppressed the people nce A. D. 1171. He next organized and isciplined an army and a fleet, after which ie bestowed much attention upon the more substantial elements of strength, such as the natural wealth of the country. Agriculture was patronized; the cultivation of sugar cane, ndigo and cotton was introduced, canals were dug, and everything promised a hopeful future. But here came in the evil effects of the government. Whatever may have been the good intentions of the Governor, the ultimate aims were self-aggrandizement and affluence. Instead of being a government for the general welfare of its subjects, it was nothing more than a gigantic system of labor for the enrichment of the ruling power. The people, their lives and fortunes were all subservient to the will of a single man. The Governor built numerous nanufactories in different parts of the counry, but allowed no competition, and forced

the natives to work in them as slaves. But, minous as this was, the tyranny imposed upon the agricultural population was still nore oppressive. By a certain law the whole produce of the labors of this class was equired to be sold to the Governor at a cerin price, and the same parties were obliged, for their own consumption, to buy back again the same supplies from the government depots, and at an advanced rate. A system of ommerce was inaugurated, but only for the enefit of the Governor. Schools were ounded, a certain number of young Egypians were instructed in an English educa tion, telegraphs were built, the country was ewly divided, a civil law was pronounced and other progressive measures were adopted, and though the benefits accrued to the reignng power the results were not without some good to the people. In addition to his internal labors, Moham-

ned Ali also reaped no small amount nilitary glory. An army, commanded b his adopted son, Ibrahim Pasha, in 1816 onquered Arabia, Nubia, Sennaar and Kor lofan, and annexed them to Egypt as provnces. Afterwards the Egyptian forces assted the Porte against Greece. Mohammed Ali next turned his arms against the Porte himself, undertaking to conquer Syria and to build up a new empire, of which Egypt should be the centre. In 1831 the Egyptians had triumphed over the Turks, and the plans of the insurgent Gevernor were about conummated, when the interference of European powers compelled him to allegiance. and the treaty of Kintahia limited Mohamned Ali merely to the Vice Regency of Syria. n the following year the war broke ont afresh and the Turks were again conquered; the Eu opean powers again interposed, and restored be Porte to his lost ascendency. The treaty which followed is at present the arrange ent which exists between Egypt and th orte. It was supulated that to the modelscendants of Mohammed Ali—the first orn enjoying the first right—the hereditary comment of Egypt and the countries of ne Upper Nile is secured, with the title of iceroy, but with no prerogative beyond he other Viziers of the kingdom. In al natters of treaties, administrative law and icrease of taxation, the consent of the Suln is nesessary. Annually the Viceroy is a fired to pay a tribute to the Porte. Eighter ousand troops is the maximum force pernitted, and the Vicerov to appoint his officers ap to the rank of colonel, while the Sultan coses the commanders,

After Mohammed Ali was brought to this mal settlement he turned his whole attention staple, had secured in the markets. The efnever heard such an organ come from mortal is at the head, controlling and checking

these ranges the country is alluvial.

Although, as I have said cotton is grown

short and weak, and does not manufacture well into cotton goods except of the coarser ualities. On account of this the land can se much more profitably turned into something else. During the present season the our war and the expectation of a large sup-ply of American cotton in the market, with ful incubus in the monetary world. Nobody which Egyptian cotton cannot at all com- would touch them. pete in the manufacture of fine goods. Furment lasts can never reach any very large the general ruin. Everything was suddenly upon as a godsend to Belfast. Linen facto- encouragement for the natives to labor in life into the most disastrons wreck. Indeed, ensequence of the grasping system of the American cotton has at least some power had or could obtain either money or credit government. During my travels through abroad. embarked in the linen trade. The farmers Egypt i have seen but very little making its A Bor way for shipment at Alexandria. I may

The harvest season here is about the midthe population excepted) sympathized with the population excepted sympathized with the population of the popul to all our sound undertakings, a considerable with everywhere were planted by the hand of man. With the exception of ornamental trees found in the garden, the sycamore, Nile acacia and tamarind are more common. The vine, which in olden times was much cultivated, is now abandoned, except in Favoom. The famous papyrus has almost disappeared, and the lotus is about extinct.

There is no disputing the fact that the ad-Yankees." Their idea was that so long as are raised. Egypt has no forests; the groves to all our sound undertakings, a considera-

rprise to say that a foreigner never puts his foot in the country without being squeezwill allow before he leaves the country probably better off than many other coun-

and the Nile, running the whole length of the valley, abound with innumerable craft from Dahabies or Kangies,up to Nile steam-The camel, the ship of the desert rts to the inland towns the supplie of the Nile, while the donkey, for short dis ances, is made useful in a thousand ways la addition to these ancient modes of con evance, within the past ten years the rail eads have been opened, and the journey across the isthmus, which lasted about fiftee days, is now accomplished in a less number of hours. The French fresh water canal which may succeed, will assist the railroad

out the maratime canal, which is a foregone try or the pockets of the capitalists who have vested in the enterprise. The presen Viceroy has on foot a project which, if conmmated, will add greatly to the commerial importance of Egypt. It is the building f a railroad the entire length of the Red Sea. It is not determined whether it will follow the Egyptian or the Arabian coast, But this matters little. If the work is ever completed it will be a great day for Egypt. The length of the line will not be less than tine hundred miles, and will materially shorten the passage from Suez to Aden.

There are, however, numerous obstacles to a speedy accomplishment of the work if comnenced, the greatest of which is the desert and its intolerable heats. The foreign element in Egypt is made up of French, English, Italians and a few Ger mans. The competition, however, is between the first two. The English influence i mainly directed to trade; the French schemes, owever, are as much or more political than mmercial. The canals and other works now going on look at no distant day to an occupation of or at least to a directing power in the country. The present Viceroy is fully conscious of the tendency of French nfluence, and one of his first steps recently nade against the encroachment was to with lraw entirely the native labor from the French maritime canal. This practically puts a stop to the work, as the European can never be able to labor in such a climate. nderstand the Viceroy, in speaking of the remark, "All that my rench, made the remark, rother gave the Frenchmen shall remain out from me they shall have nothing." The ressure is decidedly anti-French.

The present of Egypt is merely a sort of beyance. The country as it is now cannot ong stand. The Viceroy will be obliged to errule many of the predudices of the peorernment on a more liberal foundation, else he will soon find somebody to do it r him. There is no doubt a great progresve stride would be accomplished intry were rid of the control of Turkey. This would have been long since if it were not for the jealousies of France and Engand. The one Power is a check upon the ther, and between the two the Turk is susained in his authority, and Egypt suffers. But this cannot last long. The tendency every day of the Viceroy is to independence, and an empire on modern principles. Ther gypt will rival her ancient glory, and the ous cities of Thebes, Memphis and Helisolis will again appear as living marts o ade and cultivation, and, together with the apidly reviving cities of Alexandria, Cairo and Suez, Egypt will again take her stand among the nations of the world.

etails will not be uninteresting. As is well

nown to every American, our domestic trib-

ations during the past four years have very

naterially interfered with many interests

broad, but is none so much as the supply of

intimately to our own affairs that some

otton. Although the kingship of cotton fid not extend to the omnipotence openly oasted of by the Southern leaders, still the anufacturers of England were much emarrased, and attention was at once turned o other quarters to provide a supply and at the same time to do away, as far as possible n the future with the monopoly which the American cotton, on account of its fine long

Notes From Ireland.

I have just returned after a very brief visit to the "ould counthry," and in the belief that a few lines, embodying the results of my observation of my observation of my observation are described by the foreign demand for such as the finances of any concern, but bought up to his master to present him what was a screw, will claim the invention, as usual, but to his alarm, when he unfolded he fire. Nobody stopped to inquire as to he finances of any concern, but bought up to his master to present him what was a screw, will claim the invention, as usual, but to his alarm, when he unfolded he fire. Nobody stopped to inquire as to he finances of any concern, but bought up to he foreign demand for such lines results of my observations are described by the fire of the devil and an instantant of the finances of any concern, but bought up to he foreign demand for such the finances of any concern, but bought up to he foreign demand for such that he found that he foreign demand for such that he found the fire of the devil and any concern, but bought up to he foreign demand for such that he found that he foreign demand for such that he found that he foreign demand for such that he found that he foreign demand for such that he foreign demand for such

The soil of Egypt will produce almost small capitalists, merchants, clerks, and every one invested all their available means. dustry elsewhere in the country has long been abandoned, except in the gardens of been abandoned, except in the gardens of pence per pound. This killed the reclamation and almost every other evil to them

Egypt, its quality is very poor; the fibre cotton crop has been almost entirely aban- chance of a rise, realized the full extent of doned on account of the successful issue of the uncertainties of such sort of dealings.

hermore, at the best the supply of cotton June were such as financial operations have from Egypt as long as the present govern-seldom witnessed. Business went down in amount, on account of the absence of all transformed from apparently the most active

result was that the housewives of Belfast add that a great portion of what I have interesting data, which may not be out of grumbled over the price of potatoes and seen on the rail is merely in transit from place in connection with the above explanaabbages quite as much as their sisters in | Suez to Alexandria, having been brought | tions of these speculations:-

> There is no disputing the fact that the admission of Europeans into the country has been of great advantage to Egypt, though as yet not so much as may be expected within the next ten years. The opening of the country has been of great advantage to Egypt, though as yet not so much as may be expected within the next ten years. The opening of the country of the count overland route, from Europe to the East, has had the effect to stir up the ideas of the rulers of the country, and both they and the has exceeded the average amount. It is I trust, therefore, I may fully reckon on people, in their own way, are reaping by degrees golden benefits. It is due to Egyptian crimination is so far observable as to the with your own views and suggestions on the class of undertakings in the shares of which subject. advances have taken place. Those most in ed of the utmost farthing which his means favor are concerns either of proved value, or The English government of late has been will allow before he leaves the country.
>
> For purposes of internal trade Egypt is
>
> which possess real property or unexpended on much concerned in regard to the (h) awful ed capital. This difference in the rate of condition of our negro. They had better advance is noticeable in the Victorias on one look to the laboring class of her Majesty's vilization. The numerous canals which other, the price of the two latter being little | put their charitable intentions into pracnore than before the improvement began. In Elphinstones and Port Cannings the rate own affairs, and it is certainly more than the the Amendment to the Constitution upon of advance is more than cent per cent. British are doing. It is rather Indicrous to the subject of slavery by the Legislatures of duriving the last four weeks. Bombay banks see the olds and ends of civilization sentand the Asiatic bank have advanced rapidly | tered about India with no other aim than to during the last few days; the prices are now grind out or e way or another a comfortable respectively 65 and 67 premium. It can competence, and then leave the country, carcely be considered a good sign that Press | meanwhile perfectly oblivious of the natives nd other industrial companies do not par- and compare this state of affairs with the ticipate in the recent improvement. No ar- officious concern of the British government rangement has yet been made for the regis- and press about matters which alone con tration of sharebrokers and the regulation of cern us. I think charity and good works

the Stock Exchange; but the necessity of should begin at home; and after the laborsomething being done in the matter is very | ing poor are provided for on her own soil, the government of Britain can find not a The growth of cotton in the vicinity of Bombit less to do in India. hay is principally carried on in the neigh-borhood of Surat, Comramittee, Baroach and D'hollerah. Baroach, in the market reports, stands highest in price and quality, it the best is of very short staple, and admitted by dealers to be so inferior to Amertive Christians, Parsees, Mahonin ican cotton that manufacturers are willing Hindoos, Brahmins, a few Jews, Jain o pay a considerably higher sum per pound | Lingayates or Buddhists, Sidi-African ne that brought from the States. The groes, and other castes. In the aggregate Western India cotton requires different ma- | the population will not fall far short of five chinery in making it into goods, and even then turns into very inferior cloth. It is a native population the Parsees are by al common saying in Manchester, when the means the most enterprising, and imitate the

supply of American cotton is scarce, that | Europeans in every particular. The Exthey are having "Surat times." The annual shipment of Indian cotton rom the port of Bombay does not exceed about five hundred of these people may be e million bales per annum. In the weekly review of the Bombay market a writer in a Bombay paper conoles himself with the following specula-

market the cotton in the Southern States in the various banks and business houses in upon him by the act of Congress of the 2001 of America, and as it will be brought to the seaboard more rapidly than it can be used up by the American mills, a considerable ous and economical. From these small bes tolerably certain now that the amount of the wealthiest inhabitants of Bombay. The States which have not reported or decided hat cotton is certainly not more than the 2,000,000 bales so often spoken of, and also that its condition is such as not to represent more than half that amount of saleable long staple cotton. Should the Bombay cotton that is now arriving turn out clean and in good condition, there is little danger of any appreciable decline in price. There is but one American house in Bomay-that of Stearns, Hobart & Co. These gentlemen have built up a large business, and though somewhat affected by the present low state of trade, still have not slackened perceptibly in their enterprises. A work n which this house is now engaged promises de against foreigners and reconstruct his every success. It is the building of a street railway. I understand this firm has the exclusive privilege from the Indian governpropose to test the project by building a road from the fort to Bycullah district, a distance of four miles. If this greatest, a distance of four miles. If this succeeds the work will be carried through all the districts. When I express doubts as to success it only relates to the prejudices of the natives, which, in all cases, has no feeble influence in nternal improvements in this city. The

> ceives their favor all the roads now conemplated will be carried out and prove a riumph such as Bombay has never witness-The same firm has just started, in con ction with other capitalists, an overland eight route between India and Europe. The name of the company is the "Bomba and Bengal Steamship Company." They ngage to run steamers about every two to Supe and esturn, touching at Ade They also have arrangements enabling ther o register shipping orders for cotton through o Liverpool, freight payable in Liverpool. by this enterprise three months' interest will be saved, this loss being sustained by the Cape route, and the advance in price overland is but three farthings per pound. The new route is already receiving liberal patronage. In addition to this Messra, Stearns, Hobari & Co. are themselves largely engaged in cotton purchases, and carry on a mis cellaneous business of hiring barges, landing

wouldah road will succeed whether or

is patronized by the natives; but if this

souse. American ice brought in ships from In regard to the preparation and prewing Boston is considered the greatest of bixuries There are several ice manufacturing macotton for the market I find American nachinery has but a small representation. chines here, but the productions of art can not at all compete with nature. The ice trie benefit to his subjects. In 1847 Ibraim Pasha succeeded to the vice royal office. The cotton of Egypt, you are already aware, duction. It is certain no nation has had the but died thin a few months after, when is of very poor quality, and since the collapse opportunity and experience to compete with with American ice arriving in any of the Abbas Pasha succeeded, but also died soon of our rebellion its growth has been almost us in regard to cotton gins, presses and so Eastern ports is a cause of great rejoicing. after, and Said Pasha assumed the govern-entirely abandoned. The efforts in India forth. I have no doubt later improvements and the cargo meets with a rapid consumpment. His successor was Ismail Pasha, the present Viceroy. This prince is also possessed of liberal views, and is gifted with a spirit of enterprise far in excess of even the progressive tendency of his predecessors. In immediately imagined a want of work to was during the rule of the last two Viceroys that the present railroad system was inaugurated and carried out. No radical arrive from the interior for shipment. With eform, however, in the government and in- out awaiting a success in cotton growing the supply, or we are too hesitating in push- first ice ship. The skipper, a shrewd, ternal administration may be looked for so long as the weak and rotten system of Turkey is at the head, controlling and checking every effort at progress.

The wealth of Egypt is exclusively agrished by means of immense dikes, similar to our small portion of the demand for cotton; The level thus a small portion of the demand for cotton; It is a blanket, telling the interval and the supply, or we are too heating in particular to make the supply, or we are too heating in particular to make the supply, or we are too heating in particular to make the supply, or we are too heating in particular too make the supply, or we are too heating in particular too make the supply, or we are too heating in particular too make the supply, or we are too heating in particular too make the supply, or we are too heating in particular too make the supply, or we are too heating in particular too make the supply, or we are too heating in particular too make the supply, or we are too heating in particular too make the supply, or we are too heating in particular too make the supply, or we are too heating in particular too make the supply, or we are too heating in particular too make the supply, or we are too heating in particular too make the supply, or we are too heating in particular too make the supply, or we are too heating in particular too make the supply, or we are too heating in particular too make the supply, or we are too heating in particular too make the supply, or we are too heating in particular too make the supply of the supply cultural. The country is nothing more than an extensive easis, surrounded by deserts. It can be to carry it to his master. The native, elated an extensive easis, surrounded by deserts. But we know nothing positive till the new Parliament has spoken. The king's two sons, gentlemanly, soldierlike young fellows, stood upon each side of him, and formed a pleasing group. And now I have but space to say adieu to my American readers, as far force is concerned. I must ask for a serior of the latter point not over five miles and hope soon to reappear on my old ground in Paris, as fast as the weather, the distance, and the snows of Mount Cenie will permit.

The Pittsburg Commercial (Republican) as being the earter of such a treasure, as he sive looked for cotton shipping interest. Under the title of "Reclamation" companies, after one was started, the contagion spread and dozen others sprung up altow men to do the work for a dozen under the old regime, and so accomplish six times foundation of cash—perfect air castles. Important than the Nile, and the wonderful fertility of ground in Paris, as fast as the weather, the distance, and the snows of Mount Cenie will permit.

The Pittsburg Commercial (Republican) as being the bearer of such a treasure, as he spect that the earter of the extensive looked for cotton shipping interest. The object of the hill advantage of the cannot have been defer the contagion in the south between the savery house on the way to show the get at every house on the way to show the get at every house on the way to show the get at every house on the way to show the get at every house on the way to show the get at every house on the way to show the get at every house of the number of such a treasure, as he stretches from the Mediterranean Sea to the Chance of the cannot house of the number of the cannot have been defered at every house and the new system of labor in the South between the savery and the new system of labor in the South will undoubtedly create a demand for shouth the new theory to men to do the work for a dozen or my lourney house and the new system of labor in the South what it was the native men to do the work for a dozen or my lourney house and the new system of lab

THE NASHVILLE BALLY EXION . 37 AMERICAN.

Office Union and American Block, serner C rei and Churry streets, opposite the Pest Office.) TERMS: Weekly. Proportionate rates for shorter periods.

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NO. 12.

belief that a few lines, embodying the results of my observations, may be interesting to your readers, I am induced to send you this letter.

On my outward trip in the City of Manchester (sailed from New York October 25, 1865), I was surprised to find a number of Irishmen returning home, with the avowed intention of remaining there. They or

held on for even a higher rise. When least track our nation had striumphed, and again lifted its governments in the work of the many heats, and breed pestilence, among the first governments in the work. Cotton fell from two shillings to ten pence per pound. This killed the reclamation schemes. Relying upon the continuance of the American war for the means of the first from the shillings to ten them.

I insert the subjoined circular to show of finishing their projects, peace put an end to them.

The movement in the share market is approaching do something very like excitement, and the most destroy and the mean of the labore explanation of these speculations:—

A Rombay paper, speaking of the present confining do something very like excitement, if and requires to be carefully watched by all concerned. No doubt there was with regard to make the first projects and the share market is approaching to something very like excitement, if and requires to be carefully watched by all concerned. No doubt there was with regard to make footness that the share market is approaching to something very like excitement, if and requires to be carefully watched by all concerned. No doubt there was with regard to the work of the superson and an and almost every other will be the different companies in Bombay who employ large bodies of laborers, and emenatos from the municipal commissioner.

While every one admits that the condition of the uncertainties of such sort of dealings.

While every one admits that the condition of the laborers in this city requires amelioration, none but those who are brought that the project of the form apparently the most active them the project of the form apparently the most active the project of the form the project of the project of the form the project of the projec

supplied by the camboy of the natives. There were Moormen, with their long suck-like coats; Chelties, dressed in white; Singhalese men, per The endeavor to remedy this evil is, I

stocks and investments of some face character is warranted by the good prospect for agriculture of all kinds since the monsoon rain has exceeded the average amount. It is worthy of remark also that considerable discrimination is so far observable as to the class of undertakings in the shares of which the considerable and suggestions on the subject.

None of the races, however, were remarkable with the good prospect for agriculture of all kinds since the monsoon rain has exceeded the average amount. It is worthy of remark also that considerable discrimination is so far observable as to the class of undertakings in the shares of which the considerable and of discontent and descented in the natives, we were included in the case, however, were remarkable with the gave much excitement to the crowd. I was most interested in the natives, was most interested in the natives, was most interested in the races, however, were remarkable with the gave much excitement to the crowd. I was most interested in the natives, was most interested in the races, however, were remarkable with the gave much excitement to the crowd, I was most interested in the races, however, were remarkable with the gave much excitement to the crowd, I was most interested in the races, however, were remarkable with the gave much excitement to the crowd, I was most interested in the races, however, were remarkable with the gave much excitement to the crowd, I was most interested in the races, however, were remarkable with the gave much excitement to the crowd, I was most interested in the races, how were in the gave much excitement to the crowd, I was most interested in the races, how were in the gave much excitement to the crowd, I was most interested in the races, how were in the light of the gave much excitement to the crowd, I was most interested in the races, how were in the suit that the gave much excitement to the crowd, I was most interested in the races, how were in the suit that the gave much excitement to the crowd, I was most interested in th Municipal Commissioner. for the next four weeks

Washington, Sanday, Dec. 10.

THE POSITION OF THE AMENDMENT.

Official information has been received tice, for we can very well take care of our the Department of State of the adoption of New York, West Virginia, Michigan, New Hampshire Maryland, Missouri, Vermont. Louisiana, Maine,

Arkansas,

Virginia.

South Carolina and

Kansas. The population of this place is of that character usually found in the East, thee adoption of the Amendment by the All colors, of all races, and every religion. The list includes pure Europeans, including aree States of soldiers, Indo-Britons, Indo-Portuguese, na-North Carolina, Georgia, and No information of any kind has been re-

ived of its adoption or rejection by

Nevada,

Indiana,

the city. They write and speak English of April, 1818, to give public notice when

ginnings many of these people now rank it will be seen how desirable it is that the

with great fluency, and are patient, industri-

their inferiority to the Pgrsees, only occupy

the class of manual laborers, porters, &c.

dictates, in a business point of view, lenie

onpers-the Times of India and the Fom-

say Gazette. In addition to these there are

several weekly reviews and annually an al

nanac, giving a large amount of useful in

formation. The places of amusement are

several theatres and racket courts. At pres-

ent, however, all amusements bave stopped

until the return of the fashionable society

The shipping of Rombay is extensive, as

at this moment no less than several hundred

steamers and first class ships lie anchored in

front of the city. The regular steam postal

communication with the outer would be sensi-monthly by the Peninsular and Oriental

Steamship Company, the departure of the

next steamer being announced for September

uns semi-monthly steamers to Cairo,

From this point the same company

There are several American gentlemer

nere engaged in business, but the only on

who represents really an American interest

is Mr. Thompson, the proprietor of the ice

POINT DE GALLE, Sept. 4.

ber of holidays.

Minnesotz,

California andred and twenty-five thousand. Of the Florida. Texas. Official intelligence of its rejection by the Legislatures of change here about noon every day presents a curious scene. In front of the building Delaware, and Kentucky, New Jersey, Has also been received. Immediately after seen, dressed in their whites robest and towthe passage of the resolutions by Congress ering red or white turbans, and all talking a an attested copy of the amendment was forkind of Sanscrit at the top of their voices, warded by the Secretary of State to the Gov oles himself with the following specula-ous:—
Great exertions are being made to bring

and with a velocity surprising. The scene is full of spirit. From this same class come a large number of clerks and subordinates ernors, reminding them of the duty imposed

> Hindoo natives also are largely engaged in upon the matter should lose no time in dothe service of Europeans, but, on account of It is expected that, within a very short the lowest stations. The Hindos make up time, a sufficient additional number of no tifications will arrive to warrant the Presi-

the amendment shall have been ratified by

The religious of the city are as various dent's proclamation declaring slavery for ever abolished in the United States. as the classes-Protestanism, Romanism, fire worshipping, ox and idel worship. On the 25th of the present month was a great OUR ENLARGING REVENUES. - One of our Georgia correspondents, writing from the Hindoo festival, called Ganesh Chathurthi. In consequence of this fact all places of busitown of Macon, gives an idea of the vast ness were closed. I may say that policy cotton trade at that place, by presenting the figures of the United States Revenue Coltowards the heathe vish prejudices and ob lector for six weeks ending the 1st ult. The duty on cotton is two cents per pound, and ser cances of the different native religions. the aggregate receipts at Macon for these six In view of this fact all business was suspended. The streets on that day during the weeks were four hundred and fifty thousand afternoon were crowded with groups of Hindollars-representing a sale and shipment of fifty thousand bales, valued at thirteen millions of dollars in this city. It was estimated that in the two closing months of the current year, the revenues from the same source at the same place would reach more of Ganeth Chathurthi. Between the Christhan half a million of dollars additional to ian and native observance of certain days | the above-mentioned sum. If Southern inhe annual calendar presents a goodly numdustry is even tolerably well organized by next Spring, the revenues of the government In the city there are two principal daily from the States of the South in 1806 will be

enormous. New York, Dec. 13-The regular monthw meeting of the Chamber of Commerce was held to-day.

A committee was appointed to present a

memorial to Congress praying for the pas-sage of a law exempting suitors in National tion of the statute of limitations for a period long enough to give legal creditors an opportunity to enforce their demands. A letter was read from Rev. T. C. Conway stating that he was about to proceed to Europe on a mission to induce capitalists to advance material xid to Southerners in order to enable them to resume labor on the

Mr. Conway's mission was approved of by

a number of prominent gentlemen.

LETTER FROM GENERAL BEAUREGARD. Jeneral Benuregard has written the following letter to L'Eco d'Italia : New Obleans, November 18, 1865. My DEAR SIR: I beg leave to thank you or your article of the 27th of October, in eply to an attack made upon me by the Paris Arrair National, a paper which ought to be satisfied that I am not a soldier of

when my native State, Louisiana required my service, I drew my sword without esitation, as a son rushes to rescue his mother from the torrent, without thought of his At one time, in order to escape the hatred

of the Northern fanaties, I thought of seeking a refuge in Brazil, but the generous scutiments expressed by President Johnson to-ward the Southern States have persended me, together with a great many other Confederate officers and soldiers, to remain in Louisiana. I prefer to live here, poor and orgotten, than to be endowed with honor and riches in a foreign country. With sincere respect, your ob't servt, G. T. BRAUREGARD.

The Pittsburg Commercial (Republican)